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co-operation Among Farmers. The Fruit growers' Union and Coperative Society of Hammonton, New Jersey, affords a striking instance of successful co-operation among farmers. It was started in 1867, up a very limited basis, but the busisess did not succeed very well until February, 1884, when the Union was regarded and incorporated. Cash plends were at first declared, but was afterward decided to issue hares of stock, retaining the cash as apital for the business. With this money the Union purchased a piece of ground and built a large store building. Here, groceries, dry goals and general merchandise were ept. The first year's trade amountto \$28,000, and a dividend of two and a half per cent was declared. The second year, a business of \$45,000. was reached, and a five per cent dividend declared. Last year \$93,000 was received and seven per cent declared. So far this year the business has been larger than ever before.

Thus a large trade has been establish-

ed, and merchandise of various kinds

seemed at prices lower than the

In addition to the merchandise distress the enterprise has proved a calsend to the farmers in way of slapments. In the town of Hammonbut twenty years ago, farmers had to await mising a too large crop of berras, or a large part would perish for want of a market. When the Union tarted a market was created, and the 2.260,230 quarts of blackberries were f blackberries marketed about 60,000 parts. If the farmers in the South and other sections of our country class they could secure low rates and be guaranteed better accommodaets by railroad and steamship lines, the fruit crop is one that is specially adapted to being handled the to operative exchange Amer-Agriculturist for November.

The Fight Against Fraud. Democratic managers in Indiana, fully

a to the usual campaign work if their be not to be overwhelmed, practice as which are more artful than honorable. their schemes is to send through the mesaries who call themselves travelby that the houses they pretend to rep--always well known firms in great tayor the Mills bill and Cleveland's They are intelligent fellows, heli shrewd and smooth tongued. Wherther of persons—the more the are found discussing politics, whethstreet or in hotels, stores or shops, ing salesman" lets drop the alleged had the members of his firm, as well as caployes, will vote for Cleveland this ause they consider protection a humand the Democratic policy the right No one can dispute the statement; it The in every direction, and is used such effect by local Democratic poliin "clinching" their alleged argu-A slick "traveling salesman" can a describate damaging falsehoods rap-The one town after another

" casionally they "play in hard luck," " to har case with a rascal of this descripof a Philadelphia carpet house, and no sense a hypocrite." om they fand and reform, when a partner Harrison: a the Panadelphia establishment happened ared satisfally, and the truth for once him; he is my fleighbor."

- Cincinnati Star.

THEAP SUGAR.

al'- What the Republicans Want to tive the People. almost as much of a household bread, and should therefore be rap as possible. The Mills bill a reduction of 18 per cent, of that article, and the senate subdes for a reduction of 50 per te ligent voter can fail to see at refore, which of the two parties leadings to lessen the burdens of the - ower the prices of food. - The he Mills bill in this respect would -ate \$6,000,000 per year into the of the sugar trux, while the Repub-

our logice that amount to the people

AN APT PARROT AND A SHREWL



It is certain that the arguments which President Cleveland urges are those which Cobden used to employ forty-five years ago, and which any English free trader would how employ.—London Times, July 5, 1888.

DESTRUCTIVE TO FACTORIES

Plain Words from Treasurer Coolidge, of the Amoskeag Mills, Upon the Free Trade Mills Bill.

At the annual meeting of the Amoskeag Manufacturing company, the largest cotton manufacturing corporation in the country, by the stand taken by Treasurer T. Jefferson Coolidge in presenting his annual report. In addition to being treasurer of the Amoskeag company, Mr. Coolidge is president of the Stark and Amory corporations, both large concerns. After reviewing the highly satisfactory year's work, Mr. Coolidge says:

"We ought to expect fairly profitable busi-ness for the next few years, and were it not for the growth of the free trade feeling, l should have but little anxiety. You are well aware that it is simply impossible to manufacture colored goods and fine yarn without protection. According to the most exact figures, picker hands, carders, mule spinners and weavers receive in this country from 40 to 80 per cent. more than in England, while carpenters, machinists and masons are paid double. If, therefore, the products of English labor could be imported free, we should have to reduce our labor about 33 per cent. It would probably be impracticable to reduce wages sufficiently to meet this difference. It would simply mean closing the mills, or running them on coarse yarns. The yarns are already made in as great quantities as the country can use, and if all the mills were turned on to these heavy yarns, too many would be produced and most of the cotton mills in New England, after a long struggle, would have to close. To judge by the Mills bill, the free trade party would go for enough to injure us seriously."

Four years ago Mr. Coolidge was an ardent supporter of Mr. Cleveland.

THE SITUATION.

Harrison Will Be Elected Unless Democratic Frauds Prevail. The Democratic national committee has an abundance of funds and it will spend money with the greatest freedom. Brice, The present year Scott, Barnum, Whitney, the Standard Oil

crowd, and some of the Western Union telemarketed by one week 367,000 quarts of strawberries and in two weeks and a few days preceding it. This great sum of money is to be spent in the main in a 267,1001 quarts of raspberries were fraudulent way. Voters, officers of election and policemen are to be bought, bulldozed and "unduly influenced." The Democrats in New York as elsewhere

are sullenly refusing to join the Republicans in their frank efforts to secure an honest election. The Democratic members of the form similar co operative so. police board voted to a man against a motion authorizing policemen to post a notice of re-ward for the arrest of fraudulent voters at the polling places. The Republicans are working in every way to secure a fair election and an honest count. In their efforts in this tol little a ready sale for their pro- direction they have been unable to get the least aid from the Democrats and have had to encounter all manner of opposition. The same criminal spirit that brought about the abroad here in Democratic circles and is such desperate characters as Senator Gorman and Eugene Higgins, of Baltimore, who are in daily consultation with the Democratic

> It is probably the purpose of the Democrats to demoralize New York as thoroughly as the Gorman-Higgins gang demoralized Baltimore when they cast the ballots of dead men, and men who stood in their way and contended for their rights were murdered. The successful practice of fraud made Mr. Cleveland president in 1884. The Democratic committee is desending upon similar fronts the Republicans is how best to meet and defeat the wicked purposes of the Democrats in all of the doubtful states. It will

agencies this year. The problem which contake a remarkable system of organized espionage to do it, and an organization of this sort is both expensive and difficult. The Republican national committee has the capacity to meet the condition which confronts it, and if the party puts the necessary funds at its disposal there is no doubt that the Republicans will carry all of the doubtful states.

The Dollar a Day Lie. Hon. William H. English said of Gen.

"You will observe, fellow citizens, that have nothing against Gen. Harrison personally. He has traits of character I admire. In tudianapolis the other day. At one He is an earnest man, true to his convictions, the was masquefading as the representa- not afraid to speak his opinions, and he is in the most of his opportunities to . Hon. Joseph E. McDonald says of Gen.

"As to Gen. Harrison, I have no hard all was on the scene. The "salesman" dis- words to say of him. Personally, I respect These expressions were used by these representative Democrats at the Cleveland ratibetweenthe managers to hold the fication meeting in this city on the night of and to win votes. A more con- the 14th of July; and yet, in the face of such s it of trickery was never pract testimonials, Democrats like Si Sheerin, It is of a piece with for- Charles L. Jewett and Gould are making and

on a moral point of view, dif- circulating stories that picture Gen. Harrion the rank scoundrelism of son as a man utterly unworthy public or personal regard. It is to the shame of our polities that lewd fellows of the baser sort are permitted to throw their filthy abuse at a candidate for office. There should be conscience and honor enough in any political organization to prevent such scum rising to the surface and dominating a party organi-

Brice's "Campaign of Intellect." The Cincinnati Enquirer states that Chairman Brice's personal contribution to the Democratic campaign fund amounts to \$140,-000. If this estimate is correct it rather contradicts Brother Brice's assertion that this was to be "a campaign of intellect." No mar with enough intellect to distinguish the difference between a political issue and a side sole leather would put that sum of money into lottery tickets, even on a certainty of ren of a sa ing on their purchases of drawing Grover Ceveland as first prize. -

WE ARE TOLD

"A Tarff for Revenue Only" Does Not Mean Free Trade. Let the utterances of the leaders of the Democratic party and their English allies decide the matter:

Senator Vest: Mr. Cleveland, by his message, for which I sincerely honor him, has challenged the protected industries of the country to a fight of extermination. Henry Watterson: The Democratic party s a free trade party or it is nothing.

Roger Q. Mills: I will not help to perfect any law that stands in the way of free trade. Speaker Carlisle: All trade should be as Henry George: I am for Grover Cleveland because I am a free trader. Congressman Breckinridge: I am a free trader. The Mills bill is a step in that di-

Congressman Campbell, Ohio: If this bill (Mills) means anything, it means a long step Secretary Fairchild: Add to the free list as many articles as possible. Note particularly Congressman Breckin-

ridge's remarks.

The English newspapers understand perfectly the trend of the president's policy. Read what they say: London Times: It is certain that the argu-

ments which President Cleveland urges are those which Cobden used to employ fortyfive years ago and which any free trader London News: For American party purposes the president feels compelled to charac-

terize the attempt to brand him as a free trader as a deception of his enemies. For all that the electoral conflict now in progress is a conflict between free trade and protection and nothing less.

dent Cleveland's message to congress will not serves. It marks the beginning of a serious movement in the direction of free trade. Saturday Review: They (the Democrats) have, from whatever motive, resolved to adopt a free trade policy.

Cleveland means the adoption of his programme of a tariff revision, and his ideas on that subject go a long way toward free London Globe: Mr. Cleveland stands upon free trade principles, or what passes for such in the States, while Gen. Harrison flies the

London Star: The re-election of President

It is useless for the Democratic papers to assert that these extracts from English publications are forgeries. The Democratic editor knows they are genuine. CHEAP BREAD.

No man denies but that wages in free trade England are much less than in the United States, but the advocate of free trade claims that a day's work in England will purchase more than it will in our country. Let us see

The following table shows what \$1 will buy in our country, also in England, and is based on actual prices in London and New

articles in New York than in London. countries. In England the following rates are paid skilled labor in the various branches of industry noted, and many others might be added, varying little from these named: \$1.25; coopers, \$1; farm hands, 50c.; hatters, \$1; iron molders, \$1.25; masons, \$1.33;

painters, \$1.25; plumbers, \$1.33; shoemakers, \$1; laborers, 70c.; house servants, \$5 Such figures would hardly satisfy the workers of this country. Gen. Harrison says: "It is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it," referring to the reductions proposed in the

WHAT THE MILLS BILL MEANS. The London Times of July 19 portrays English benefits to accrue from Mr. Cleveland's re-election, as follows: "The Mills bill means open doors, gradually at first, but wide enough to secure a vast amount of English merchandise into American ports free of duty, which duties have heretofore kept out. notorious election crimes in Ohio in 1885 is Mr. Cleveland's re-election on the tariff reform platform will mean a widening market being carefully nourished and encouraged by for English goods in America, and their ume to help pay our workers and craftsmen and furnish additional work for our unem-

And this in the situation on the eve of the presidential battle of 1888, which will close

A member of the British parliament said: "To convert the United States is indeed a triumph. The Cobden club will henceforth set up a special shrine for the worship of President Cleveland and send him all its publications gratis. Cobden founded free trade; Cleveland saved it."

The question is, "Will that policy so much desired by the English manufacturer be a benefit to the wage earners of this country?" No, it cannot be!

Dickinson, the Blasphemer. In the midst of the confusion the strong, common sense of the people came to the place of expounder and interpreter. ."It is a very simple case, gentlemen," said common sense. "You were looking beyond, below, aroundanywhere, but at the simple nature of things. This curiosity at Washington, this president who seems to you to be inscrutable in his ways and strange in his methods-so rare in this life of yours-is simply an honest man," and an honest man, with a great brain, intrepid heart, and tireless vigor; an honest man of indomitable perseverance, absolute fearlessness, and conscious power; an honest man who stands for the right with the firmness and serenity of the Rock of Ages itself .-From the postmaster general's speech at De-

Times (Dem.) His Explanation. A Democrat, says The San Francisco Chronicle, sends us a brief explanation of why he will not vote for Cleveland this year. He says four years ago his party went into the fight with a mtoto like this: REFORM

troit, Sept. 26, as reported in the New York

Cleveland. This year he says the motto runs entirely different, the cart being put before the horse

Reform. In other words, there is too much Cleveland and too little reform for him in 1888.

Will Be Miles Away. An administration organ, says The Norristown Herald, christens the new comet "Cleveland," "because it will be sixty times brighter on Nov. 7 than it is now." The name is quite appropriate. The new comet will be millions of miles from the White House on Nov. 7, and on that date cannot be seen with the naked eye. And it is composed of gas and vapor, too.

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